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## President's Message.

This document is so very long that we have concluded not to give it entire to our readers. We however give the following, which embraces the most important points in it. After reviewing the everlasting Kansas question, the President favors the admission of that Territory into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, and says:

Had Congress admitted Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the Legislature might, at its very first session, have submitted the question to a vote of the people whether they would or would not have a constitution to govern them, the constitution, either on the slavery or any other question, and have adopted all necessary means for giving speedy effect to the will of the majority. Thus the question would have been immediately and finally settled.

Under these circumstances, I submitted to Congress the constitution thus framed, with all the officers already elected necessary to put the State government into operation, accompanied by a strong recommendation in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State. In the course of my long public life I have never performed a more painful duty than to retropect, has afforded me more heartfelt satisfaction. Its admission could have inflicted no possible injury on any human being, while it would, without any other question, have secured peace to Kansas and harmony to the Union. In that event, the slavery question would not have been finally settled, according to the legally expressed will of a majority of the voters, and the popular sovereignty would thus have been vindicated in a constitutional manner.

In speaking of the English bill, the President says:

I, therefore, cordially acquiesced in what has been called the English compromise, and approved the "act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," upon the terms therein prescribed.

In relation to Utah, the President gives the full details of the reasons why the army was sent into that Territory, and says:

On the 15th of September, 1857, Governor Young issued his proclamation, in the style of an independent sovereign, announcing his purpose to resist by force of arms the entry of the United States troops into our own Territory of Utah. By this he required all the forces in the Territory to "hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice to repel any and all such invasion," and established martial law from its date throughout the Territory.

On the 4th of October, 1858, the Mormons captured and burned, on Green River, three supply trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons loaded with provisions and tents for the army, and carried away several hundred animals. This diminished the supply of provisions so materially that Gen. Johnston was obliged to reduce the rations, and even with this precaution there was only sufficient left to sustain the troops until the 1st of June.

To protect the officers in that Territory, and to aid them as a posse comitatus in the execution of the laws, in case of need, the President ordered a detachment of the army to Utah. To justify this course, the President says:

The wisdom and economy of sending sufficient reinforcements to Utah, are established not only by the events, but in the opinion of those who, from their position and opportunities, are the most capable of forming a correct judgment. Gen. Johnston, the commander of the forces, in addressing the Secretary of War from Fort Bridger, under date of October 18, 1857, expresses the opinion that unless a large force is sent there, from the nature of the country, a protracted war on the part of the Mormons part is inevitable. This he considered necessary to terminate the war speedily and more economically than if attempted by inefficient means.

In the meantime, it was my anxious desire that the Mormons should yield obedience to the constitution and the laws, without rendering it necessary to resort to military force. To aid in accomplishing this result, I deemed it advisable in April last, to dispatch two distinguished citizens of the United States, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, to Utah. They were with them a proclamation, addressed by myself to the inhabitants of Utah, dated on the sixth day of that month, warning them of their perilous position, and hoping that their part to persist in rebellion against the United States, and offering all those who should submit to the laws a full pardon for their past offenses and transgressions.

At the same time, I ordered that those who would persist in rebellion against the United States that they must expect no further leniency, but look to be rigorously dealt with, according to their deserts.

I am happy to inform you that the Governor and other civil officers of Utah are now performing their duties with fidelity and without resistance. The authority of the constitution and the laws has been fully restored, and peace prevails throughout the Territory.

A portion of the United States army are now encamped in Cedar Valley, forty-four miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and the remainder have been ordered to Oregon, to suppress Indian hostilities along the route.

The march of the army through Salt Lake City, through the Indian Territory, has had a powerful effect in restraining the hostile feelings against the United States, and has excited among the Indians in that region, and in securing emigrants of the Far West against their depredations. This will also be the means of establishing military posts and promoting settlements along the route.

I recommend that the benefits of our land laws and preemption system be extended to the people of Utah, by the establishment of a land office in that Territory.

In relation to China the Message says: At careful examination of the nature and extent of grievances, I did not believe they were of such a pressing and aggravated character as would have justified Congress in declaring war against the Chinese empire, without first making another honest attempt to adjust them by peaceful negotiations. I was the more inclined to adopt this course, because severe chastisement which had been but recently inflicted upon the Chinese by our squadron, in the capture and destruction of the Barrier Ports to avenge an alleged insult to our flag.

The event has proved the wisdom of our neutrality. Our minister has executed his instructions with courage, skill and ability. In conjunction with the Russian plenipotentiary, he has peacefully, but effectively, co-operated with the English and French plenipotentiaries; and each of the four powers has conducted a separate treaty with China of highly satisfactory character. The treaty concluded by our own plenipotentiary will immediately be submitted to the Senate.

I am happy to announce that through the energetic yet conciliatory efforts of our consular general in Japan, a new treaty has been concluded with that empire, which may be expected materially to augment our trade and intercourse with that quarter, and remove from our countrymen the disabilities which have heretofore been imposed upon the exercise of their religion. The treaty shall be submitted to the Senate without delay.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In reference to the recent difficulties between this Country and Great Britain the President says:

I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of navigation and search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, formerly to the right of search, has been amicably adjusted. The claim on the part of Great Britain, formerly to the right of search, has been amicably adjusted.

Such vexatious interruptions could not fail to excite the feelings of the country, and to require the intervention of the government. Remonstrances were addressed to the British government, and a naval force was at the same time ordered to the Cuban waters with directions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." These measures received the unqualified and even enthusiastic approbation of the American people.

The difficulties arising out of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty have not yet been adjusted, but are in a fair way of amicable settlement.

Our relations with France and Russia are not the most friendly character, but are not with Spain, and in relation to this, the latter Country the President says:

Spanish officials, under the direct control of the captain-general of Cuba, have insulted our national flag, and in repeated instances have, from time to time, inflicted injuries on the persons and property of our citizens. These have given birth to numerous claims against the Spanish government, the merits of which have been discussed for a series of years by our successive ministers in Madrid.

Notwithstanding this, we have not arrived at a practical result in any single instance, unless we may except the case of the Black Warrior under the late Administration; and that presented an unique case, inasmuch as it would have justified an immediate resort to war. All our attempts to obtain redress have been baffled and defeated. The frequent and recurring changes in the Spanish ministry have been employed as reasons for delay. We have been compelled to wait, again and again, until the new minister shall have had time to review the claims, and then to wait again.

Even what have been denominated "the Cuban claims," in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, have furnished no exception. These claims were for the refunding of duties unjustly exacted from American vessels at different custom-houses in Cuba, so long ago as the year 1845. The principals upon which these claims are made are also deceased, and thus we are left with a claim against a dead man.

Proceedings were afterwards instituted to secure their payment, and have been continued according to their own statement (which which we were satisfied) at the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighty cents, at the time of the late Administration, and a delay of fourteen years, when we had reason to expect that this sum would be repaid with interest, we have received a proposal offering to refund only one-third of that amount, (thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty cents), but without interest, if we would accept this in full satisfaction. The offer is also accompanied by a declaration that this indemnification is not founded on any reason of strict justice, but is made as a final favor.

It has been made known to the world by my predecessors, that the United States have, on several occasions, on the subject of Cuba, been in communication with the Government of Spain by honorable negotiations. If this were accomplished, the last relic of the African slave trade would instantly disappear.

We would not if we could acquire Cuba in any other manner. This is due to our national character. All the Territory which we have acquired since the origin of the government, has been by fair purchase from France, Spain and Mexico, or by the free and voluntary act of the independent State of Texas, in blinding her destiny with our own. This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruling law of self-preservation.

The Island of Cuba, from its geographical position, commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and the entrance and annual increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, from the valley of that noble river, now embracing half the sovereign States of the Union. With that island under the domination of a distant foreign power, the trade of vital importance to these States, is exposed to the danger of being destroyed in time of war, and it has hitherto been exposed to perpetual injury and annoyance in time of peace. Our relations with Spain, which ought to be of the most friendly character, must always be placed in jeopardy, whilst the existing colonial government over the Island shall remain in its present condition.

Whilst the possession of the Island would be of vast importance to the United States, the value to Spain is, comparatively, unimportant. Such was the relative position of the parties when the great Napoleon transferred Louisiana to the United States. Jealous, as he ever was, of the national honor and interests of France, no person throughout the world has imputed blame to him for accepting a pecuniary equivalent for the same.

Mexico has been in a state of constant revolution almost ever since it achieved its independence. One military leader after another has usurped the government in rapid succession, and the various constitutions, from time to time adopted, have been set at naught almost as soon as they were proclaimed. The successive governments have afforded no adequate protection either to Mexican citizens or foreign residents against lawless violence. Henceforth a seizure of the capital by a military chieftain has been generally followed by at least the nominal submission of the country to his rule for a brief period, but not so at the present crisis of Mexican affairs.

A civil war has been raging for some time throughout the Republic, which has endeavored to subvert the constitution and to frame by military power, and those who maintain the authority of that constitution. The antagonistic parties each held possession of different States of the Republic, and the fortunes of the war were constantly changing.

Meanwhile, the most reprehensible means have been employed by both parties to extort money from foreigners, as well as natives, to carry on this ruinous contest. The truth is, that this fine country, blessed with a productive soil and a benign climate, has been reduced by civil dissension to a condition of almost hopeless anarchy and imbecility. It would be vain for this government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten million dollars against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary means to satisfy these demands.

Our late minister was furnished with ample powers and instructions for the adjustment of all pending questions with the central government of Mexico, and he performed his duty with zeal and ability. The claims of some of our citizens, some of them arising out of the violation of an express provision of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and others from gross injuries to persons as well as property, have remained unredressed, and even unnoticed. Remonstrances against these grievances have been addressed without effect to that government.

Meantime, in various parts of the Republic, instances have been numerous of the murder, imprisonment and plunder of our citizens, by different parties claiming and exercising a local jurisdiction; and the central government, although repeatedly urged thereto, have made no effort either to punish the authors of these outrages or to prevent their recurrence.

No American citizen can now visit Mexico on lawful business, without imminent danger to his person and property. There is no adequate protection to either, and in this respect our treaty with that Republic is almost a dead letter.

This state of affairs was brought to a crisis in May last by the promulgation of a decree levying a contribution *pro rata* upon all the capital in the Republic, whether held by Mexicans or foreigners. Mr. Forsyth, regarding this decree in the light of "forced loan," formally protested against its application to his countrymen, and advised them not to pay the contribution, but to suffer it to be forcibly exacted.

Acting upon this advice, an American citizen refused to pay the contribution, and his property was seized by armed men to satisfy the amount. Not content with this, the government proceeded still further, and issued a decree banishing him from the country. Our minister immediately notified them that if this decree were carried into execution he would feel it to be his duty to adopt "the most decided measures that belong to the powers and obligations of the representative office." Notwithstanding this warning, the banishment was enforced, and Mr. Forsyth promptly announced to the government the suspension of the political relations of his legation with them until the pleasure of his own government should be ascertained.

This Government did not regard the contribution imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last to be, in strictness, "forced loan," and as such prohibited by the 10th article of the treaty of 1826 between Great Britain and Mexico; to the benefit of which American citizens are entitled by treaty; yet the imposition of the contribution upon foreigners was considered an unjust and oppressive measure. Besides, internal factions in other parts of the Republic were at the same time levying similar exactions upon the property of our citizens, and interrupting their commerce. There had been an entire failure on the part of our Minister to secure redress for the wrong which our citizens had endured notwithstanding his persevering efforts.

And from the temper manifested by the Mexican Government, he had repeatedly assured us that no favorable change could be expected until the United States should "give striking evidence of their will and power to protect their citizens," and that "severe chastening is the only earthly remedy for our grievances." From this statement of facts, it would have been worse than idle to direct Mr. Forsyth to retrace his steps and resume diplomatic relations with that government; and it was therefore, deemed proper to sanction his withdrawal of the legation from the city of Mexico.

Abundant cause now undoubtedly exists for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capital. Should they succeed in subverting the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will then have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties.

On the other hand, should the constitutional party prevail, and their authority be established over the Republic, there is reason to hope that they will be annihilated by a less unfriendly spirit, and may grant that redress to American citizens which justice requires, so far as they may be able to do so.

But for this expectation, I should at once have recommended to Congress to grant the necessary power to the President to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled territory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our demands be satisfied. We have already exhausted every milder means of obtaining justice. In such a case, this remedy of reprisal is recognized by the law of nations, not only as just in itself, but as a means of preventing actual war.

I can imagine no possible remedy for these evils, and no mode of restoring law and order on that remote and unsettled frontier, but for the Government of the United States to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern portions of Chihuahua and to establish military posts within the same—and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. This protection may be withdrawn as soon as a local government shall be established in these Mexican States, able of performing their duties to the United States, restraining the lawless and preserving peace along this border.

And, in this connection, permit me to recall your attention to the condition of Arizona. The population of that Territory, numbering, as is alleged, more than ten thousand souls, are practically without a government, without laws and without any regular administration of justice.

Murder and other crimes are committed with impunity. This state of things calls loudly for redress; and I therefore repeat my recommendation for the establishment of a Territorial Government over Arizona.

The political condition of the narrow isthmus of Central America through which transit routes run, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans presents a subject of deep interest to all commercial nations. It is over these transit routes that a large proportion of the trade and travel between the European and Asiatic continents is destined to pass. To the United States these routes are of incalculable importance, as a means of communication between their Asiatic and Pacific possessions.

The stake is too important to be left at the mercy of the rival companies, claiming to hold conflict contracts with Nicaragua. The commerce of other nations is not to stand still and await the adjustment of such petty controversies. The government of the United States expects no more than this, and they will not be satisfied with less. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection, for the common use of all nations, is their only object.

If dispute arise between it and those with whom they may have entered into contracts, these must be adjusted by some fair tribunal provided for the purpose, and the route must not be closed pending the controversy. This is our whole policy, and it cannot fail to be acceptable to other nations.

Having reference to the recent financial difficulties which so embarrassed the whole country, the President speaks as follows:

The periodical revolutions which have existed in our past history must continue to recur at intervals so long as our unimproved system of bank credit shall prevail. They will, however, probably be the less severe in future, because it is not to be expected, at least for many years to come, that the commercial nations of Europe, with whose interests our own are so materially involved, will expose themselves to similar calamities. But this subject was treated so much at large in my last annual message, that I shall not now pursue it further.

Still, I respectfully renew the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to all banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which, I believe, the Federal Government possesses. Such a law would mitigate, though it might not prevent the evil. The instinct of self preservation might procure a wholesome restraint upon their banking business, if they knew in advance that a suspension of specie payments would inevitably produce their civil death.

But the effects of the revulsion are now slowly but surely passing away. The energy and enterprise of our citizens with our unbounded resources, will, within the period of another year, restore a state of wholesome industry and trade. Capital has again accumulated in our large cities; the rate of interest is very low; confidence is gradually reviving, and so soon as it is discovered that this capital can be profitably employed in commercial and manufacturing enterprises, and in the construction of railroads, and other works of public and private improvement, prosperity will again smile throughout the land.

Such, for instance, are the articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits.

In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenues against false and fraudulent voices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commercial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the incidental advantages to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue tariff.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23d, 1858, were \$79,373,869 59, which amount, with the balance of \$17,710,114 27, remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$97,083,983 86.

The public expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, amounted to \$85,585,077 76, of which \$25,437 99 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of the treasury notes, with the interest thereon, leaving in the Treasury, on July 1st, 1858, for the commencement of the present fiscal year, \$71,646,905 87.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1858, including one half of the loan of \$20,000,000, with the premium upon it, were \$25,230,579 46, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th of June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$55,500,000, making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of \$70,729,579 36.

The expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, were \$18,708,181 31, of which \$1,010,142 37 were applied to the payment of the public debt, and the redemption of the treasury notes and the interest thereon. The estimated expenditures during the remaining three quarters to the 30th of June, 1859, from ordinary sources, are \$55,500,000, making with the balance before stated, an aggregate of \$70,729,579 36.

Extraordinary expenditures were placed by law within the command of the Secretary of the Treasury by the act of the 14th of June, 1858, to the extent of eleven millions of dollars, which he realized during the present fiscal year, by the sale of the public debt, on the first day of July, 1859, of \$6,067,215 26.

The estimated receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, are \$102,460,000, of which \$25,437 99 are estimated to be received from the sale of the public debt, on the first day of July, 1859, of \$6,067,215 26.

In addition to this sum, the Postmaster General will require from the Treasury for the service of the Post office Department, \$3,828,725, as explained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will increase the estimated deficit on the 30th of June, 1859, to seven million nine hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-six cents. To provide for the payment of this estimated deficit, which will be increased by such appropriations as may be made by Congress, not estimated for in the report of the Treasury Department as well as to provide for the gradual reduction from year to year of the outstanding treasury notes, the Secretary of the Treasury recommends such a revision of the present law as will raise the required amount.

After what I have already said, I need scarcely add that I concur in the opinion expressed in his report—that the public debt should be reduced by an additional \$10,000,000, and would therefore, strongly urge upon Congress the duty of making at the present session, the necessary provision for meeting these liabilities.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1858, at the commencement of the present year, was \$25,135,977 66.

During the first quarter of the present year (June 30, 1858), it has been reduced by the loan authorized by the act of the 14th of June, 1858—making the present outstanding public debt, exclusive of treasury notes, \$5,135,977 66. This was on the 1st of July, 1858, of December 23d, 1857, undredened, the sum of \$19,754,800—making the amount of actual indebtedness, at that date, \$24,890,777 66. To this will be added \$10,000,000 during the present fiscal year, thus leaving the remaining half of the loan of \$20,000,000 not yet negotiated.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will explain in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1858, including the treasury notes authorized by the act of December 23d, 1858, were \$79,373,869 59, which amount, with the balance of \$17,710,114 27, remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of \$97,083,983 86.

It is freely admitted that it would be imprudent for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific Railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the executive to a dangerous extent and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption, which no vigilance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful supervision of the private enterprise in the work, by the construction of the road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated where the interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work, by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States will be a fair and reasonable price.

The progress of events since the commencement of your last session has shown how soon difficulties disappear before the action of a firm and determined reconstruction. At that time such a road was deemed by wise and patriotic men to be a visionary project. The great distance to be overcome, and the intervening mountains and deserts in the way, were obstacles which, in the opinion of many, could not be surmounted. Now, after the lapse of but a single year, these obstacles, it has been discovered, are far less formidable than they were supposed to be, and mail stages, with passengers, now pass and repass regularly, twice in each week, by a common wagon road, between San Francisco and St. Louis and Memphis, in less than twenty-five days. The service has been as regularly performed as it was in former years by the State of California.

While declining all authority to appropriate money for the construction of this road, except that derived from the war-making power of the constitution, there are important local considerations urging us to undertake the work as speedily as possible.

The first and most important of these is that such a road would be a powerful bond of union between the States east and west of the Rocky mountains. This is as self-evident as to require no illustration.

But again, in a commercial point of view, I consider this the great question of the day. With the eastern front of our Republic stretching along the Atlantic and its waters fronted by the Pacific, if all the parts should be united by a safe, easy, and rapid intercommunication, we must necessarily command a very large proportion of the trade both of Europe and Asia.

Our recent treaties with China and Japan will open these rich and populous empires to our commerce, and the history of the world proves that the nation which has gained possession of the trade with Eastern Asia, has always become wealthy and powerful. The peculiar geographical position of California and our Pacific possessions, invites American capital and enterprise into this fruitful field. To reap the rich harvest, however, it is an indispensable prerequisite, that we shall first have a railroad to convey and circulate its products throughout every portion of the Union. Besides, such a railroad through our temperate latitude, which would not be impeded by the frosts and snows of winter, nor by the tropical heats of summer, would attract to itself much of the travel and trade of all nations passing between Europe and Asia.

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